



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

the principles of colonization and of jurisprudence" (II. 53), will be news to economists generally outside France; and if Mr. Bodley wishes to discover some of the reasons which have deprived his "authorities," including unfortunately even his friend M. Leroy-Beaulieu, of influence, he has but to read the article of M. Gide on French Political Economy a few years ago in the *Political Science Quarterly*. If he will look at Mr. Charles Booth's last volume, he will confess that his phrase about "the hopeless misery of the poor of our English cities" (I. 26) is a little conventional. And if he will look up the history of the Physiocrats he will observe that the bottom lines of Vol. II., page 235, require re-writing.

A word as to the style. There are whole pages in the book that are perfectly clear, and there are paragraphs here and there forcibly expressed. The summing-up of the effects of the French Revolution (I. 257-8) is a fine example, but it is too long for quotation. Mr. Bodley, moreover, has a turn for epigram. "Every Frenchman wishes to incite his neighbor to go to the colonies" (I. 54). "The strength of the . . . Franco-Russian alliance is the ignorance which the two nations have of one another" (I. 61). Things like this he can say prettily. In spite of all this the book is not easy reading. It is not so much that Mr. Bodley has become so French that he occasionally forgets his English; thus neither "inquest" (I. 2), nor "emphasis" (I. 17), nor "nobiliary" (I. 171), nor "incidents inspired" (I. 189), nor "dispensed him of the need" (II. 84), nor "law passed for his intention" (II. 90), belong to his mother tongue. Nor is it so much that the want of practice in writing reveals itself in many a lumbering and awkward sentence. It is chiefly because Mr. Bodley is so full of his subject, so mindful of all the historical coincidences or contrasts that the immediate subject suggests that he is seldom content to tell anything quite simply. He will thrust into the sentence one dependent clause after another, of comment or allusion, until even the interested reader becomes weary of the perpetual strain upon his attention. I feel bound to make these observations in view of the further volume which Mr. Bodley promises us, on the Church and on the Social Question in France, which are sure to be instructive, and, one would fain hope, easier reading.

W. J. ASHLEY.

*The Historical Development of Modern Europe from the Congress of Vienna to the Present Time.* By CHARLES M. ANDREWS, Associate Professor of History in Bryn Mawr College. Vol. II., 1850-1897. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898. Pp. vii, 467.)

UNDER the wide-spreading shelter of this title Professor Andrews completes his review of the political development of France, Italy and the German states. The first volume of this work (noticed in the REVIEW for January, 1897) contained an admirable description of the con-

tention between the new wine of Liberalism and the old bottles of Absolutism into which that wine was poured in Central Europe between 1815 and 1850. That description closed with the self-destructive triumph of the remnants of the old régime in the period from 1848 to 1850. The present volume shows how indestructible were the forces of national sentiment liberated by the French Revolution and imperfectly restrained during the first half of this century. It shows how, since 1850, the ideals of the old régime crumbled into dust, the old bottles burst all asunder, and a new Europe arose dominated by the two European *colossi* of the century, Cavour and Bismarck. These two nation-makers, and that visionary Bonaparte whom each of the others employed as a tool, are the central figures upon the canvas, as painted by Professor Andrews.

The author evinces an excellent and improving power of felicitous generalization. His study of Napoleon in the first volume was a pattern of condensed yet clear narration, and in this volume there is a discriminating and satisfying dissection of Napoleon's nephew. Two chapters are devoted to his administration in France, a system founded upon a legend and wrecked by dishonesty. There is an interesting description of Louis Napoleon's enlightened theories of commerce and of his half-realized dreams of industrial progress; of his tentative, vague foreign policy, marvellously fortunate in the Crimean War and ever after hopelessly blundering; of his subserviency to advisers and favorites, from the shrewd rascals who helped him into power to the fools and bigots who pushed him into his last war; and finally of the dexterity with which Cavour and Bismarck in turn used him.

The third republic gets scant measure in one chapter. Italian history since the death of Cavour is even more hastily sketched. In less than twenty pages even the political history of the Russian mammoth during forty years can be little else than an epitome.

Half of the volume, however, is allotted to the political history of the states of Germany and of the Balkan peninsula during the same period. The chapters on the rise of Prussia and the unity of Germany present a concise and accurate exposition of Bismarck's aims and achievements, and, incidentally, a lucid explanation of the whole Schleswig-Holstein question, that crux of mid-century politics. The final chapter on the German Empire is devoted mainly to Bismarck, the *Culturkampf* and the social-democrats, although the author attempts a rapid survey of the deeds of William, the war-lord, bringing the narrative, as in other concluding chapters, down to the year 1897.

Two chapters are assigned to the tortuous course of Austrian politics since 1850, and to the triumphs of the Magyar. The inquisitive reader, who may demand consistency even in names, may wonder why Austria-Hungary is correctly called in the title of one chapter "The Dual Monarchy," and in the other "The Austro-Hungarian Empire."

It is unfortunate that the treatment of the Eastern Question could not be less inadequate and desultory. Even for a rapid review there are too many gaps in the story. The religious and racial issues involved in the

Eastern Question are, from the necessities of space probably, but lightly touched upon, while at the end of the chapter the author barely finds room to mention the "silent commercial war" which England has now for some years been sustaining against the jealous and hostile Continental powers, and which has hampered her action in Armenia and Crete.

Neither does he more than allude to the new "far-Eastern question," into which the old one is now merging, although there is no more attractive chapter in the historical development of Europe than the one which treats of the Europeanization of Asia and Africa.

No such chapter, however, could be written without a consideration of the greatest miracle of political force that this century has seen, viz. : the establishment of the English Empire in India, and without a consideration also of the effect of this marvellous expansion of English power upon the relations of England and Russia. But our author has resolutely excluded England, as a major subject, from his pages, a fact which, in view of his title, inevitably suggests the proverbial mutilation of Hamlet.

Throughout these two volumes Professor Andrews has in view the general reader rather than the specialist scholar. There is no parade of citations nor exploitation of original documents. The author's aim is to tell the story of Central European politics during this century simply, clearly and forcefully. This ambition is realized. He who runs may read. It is such a book for the English reader of history as Professor Ernest Lavisse writes for the French public. It is a succession of skilful summaries, first, of the duel between Liberalism and the age of Metternich; second, of the transformation of the map of Central Europe by the power of the sentiment of race-unity and by the genius of statesmen; third, of the most salient events in Central European politics since 1870.

Professor Andrews ignores all temptations to turn aside for the discussion of episodes and details, or, usually, even for the analysis of individual character. Preferring to reveal a statesman's quality by his work, he allows himself but little freedom in personal portraiture. Possibly the only exceptions are Cavour and Louis Napoleon, who are so well drawn that the author's self-denial in other instances may well cause regret. In passing, it may be worth while to question why the name of the French diplomatist, Benedetti, appears in every instance as "Bendetti," a form which is surely unsanctioned by usage.

Some will think that the author has been too sparing of the customary aids to historical study. He states in the preface that he has omitted a general bibliography of the works consulted, and then proceeds to fill a page and a half with the names of authors whose works he has used. Either a carefully arranged and comprehensive bibliography should have been inserted (which seems by all means to be preferable), or this heap of abbreviated references should have been omitted altogether. In this second volume there are two maps, although there is nothing in either table of contents or index to denote their presence. One shows Western Europe in the period 1866-1870, and the other illustrates the treaty of San Stefano. It would have been advantageous in a volume treating of

so many territorial changes to increase the quantity of this kind of illustrative material. There is also a genealogical chart to explain the disputed succession in Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein. Upon the library shelves Professor Andrews's books should be suitable and valuable companions and supplements to A. L. Lowell's erudite discussion upon governments and parties in modern Europe and to Professor Burgess's philosophical treatise upon modern constitutions.

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE.

*The Life of Napoleon III.* By ARCHIBALD FORBES. (New York : Dodd, Mead and Co. 1898. Pp. viii, 355.)

READERS of current magazine literature have doubtless during the last few years noticed frequent articles upon campaign and war subjects by Mr. Archibald Forbes, the well-known journalist and war-correspondent. This activity in times of peace has culminated in a more ambitious work than Mr. Forbes has hitherto attempted—a life of Napoleon III. In default of a preface from which to obtain a statement of the author's purpose in writing the book we are thrown back on the conclusion arrived at after perusal that it was written for the publishing trade with a view to dollars. There are unmistakable traces of "pot-boiling," notably in the first half of the book: long extracts from one to three pages in length, taken from the writings of Louis Blanc, Kinglake, Blanchard Jerrold, and others, show the ease with which copy can be produced; while the stress laid upon the incidents of boyhood and youth, and the space given to the Strassburg and Boulogne incidents and to the military aspects of the reign, show that Mr. Forbes has given special prominence to the dramatic side of his subject. Instances of padding appear more frequently in the first half of the work; later, when the author is dealing with the period of his own experiences, he depends less on others, and at times brings out interesting bits of first-hand information, as when he recounts the story told him in Zululand by the Prince Imperial of certain happenings in the Sedan campaign.

But for the purpose intended—the creation of a readable and popular biography—Mr. Forbes has not done his work badly. The style is clear and simple, rarely journalistic; the various scenes and situations are pleasantly and graphically presented; the intricacies of diplomacy, when touched upon, are made surprisingly easy, and hard problems are almost entirely eliminated; constitutional questions are passed over rapidly, while personal matters and biographical details are given places of prominence, so that with its thirty-seven illustrations the book may easily hold the attention of the reader for the three or four hours required for its perusal. And the publishers have done their work well: for in the presence of such a heavy book as McCarthy's *Life of Gladstone*,—a very good example of what a publisher should be ashamed of,—it is a pleasure to handle this light, attractive and typographically perfect production.

It may be a mooted point whether a writer of popular history ought or ought not to instruct as well as to entertain his readers; but certainly